

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 3 A. M.

\$300 BOUNTY! OFFERED BY CITY OF LOUISVILLE, IN ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a Bounty of \$300 to each volunteer who may hereafter be enlisted in the United States military service, when a certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the City of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

February 16. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

The funeral of Colonel Wallace was largely attended yesterday. A concourse of weeping friends followed the coffin borne to the darkness of the silent tomb. The funeral service was simple, yet impressive and beautiful. As we gazed for a few moments upon the pale face of the dead—so cold, so calm and marble-like—we could scarcely realize that the spirit had burst from the tenement of clay and sought the sunlight of a purer clime. It was hard to tear the ear as the thought that he had passed from earth forever. The roses laid upon his bier were almost as pale as the white shroud and the marble face. Its emblem of purity of a lifeless form. In Heaven a wreath of perennial blossoms will encircle his bier.

His death was peaceful. He sank to rest as calmly as the tired child, weary of its sports, falls to sleep. A ray of reason seemed to return to his mind as the tide of life ebbed fastest, and the spirit flitted between earth and heaven. His kind physician bent over the form, with heart earnestly grieved, and as the light was fading from his eyes, asked, "Colonel, how do you feel now?" The answer came in the low, broken whisper: "The clock has run down, and the machinery is broken." Beautiful were the words; but the lip had scarcely closed upon their feeble utterance before the soul had winged its way far beyond the realms of earth.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Two freight trains on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad collided, on Thursday morning last, at Bedford, and some 200 persons became stalled in heavy grade, and two of the cars to Bedford, left than on the side track and remained for the remainder. The train going north came up to Bedford and stopped, and the return of the other train, which soon came thundering along through Bedford at full speed, with the valves open, and smashed into the train on the track. The engineer had gone to sleep and left the valves open. A bottle, which was found in his cap, probably assisted in inducing sleep. Charley Steiner was killed, and the engine of both trains badly smashed up.

BARRACKS NEWS.—A lively day was yesterday at Barracks No. 1. Twenty-one convalescents and three deserters from Detroit, twenty-four convalescents and five deserters from Nashville, three deserters from Lexington, three deserters from Cincinnati, and thirty convalescents from various points. The transfers were eighty-eight to Nashville, sixty-nine to New York, fifteen to Baltimore, two to Cincinnati, seven to Elizabethport, forty-four to Washington City, five to Indianapolis, and forty-four to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—The Warren comedy combination commences an engagement at this Theatre to-night. We know but little of this combination, yet the press of other cities speak in high terms of the actors connected with it. Heir at Law will be performed with a strong and excellent cast. Poor Pillioddy will conclude the entertainment. We hope that the new candidates will be received with favor, and trust that they will win many warm friends in this city.

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W. S. ASHLEY, an excellent actor, is the recipient of a benefit this evening. He has taken great care to arrange an attractive bill, and a number of his friends are volunteered for the occasion. The comedy will be Sidney Smith and James Lyton will both appear. Two pieces will be performed. Everybody's Friend, and The Irish Emigrant. Let everybody in on hand and prove themselves the friends of Mr. Ashley to night.

VARIETIES.—A new company will perform at Varieties to-night. It embraces the old favorites, Lizzie, Louise, and Mr. J. L. Davis, who will appear in some of their best characters. The name of Miss Anna Bridwell is also announced. Mr. Warren Bridwell will present the budget of comicalities.

THE "Liedekranz," a German musical association of this city, give a diversion at the Masonic Temple to-night, in which the company is masked.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.
Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18, 1865.

The announcement of the death of James S. Wallace, Esq., causes a feeling of sadness to well up in many bosoms at the capital. He was well known and highly esteemed by all the inhabitants of this city, but by all those who have been members of and attendees upon the General Assembly. His spirit and interesting features will be missed in the Senate. He died well as his genial and kindly disposition, his urbane and polished manners, and his warmth of heart will be greatly missed as a general and affection of the people, though he cold and uncomposing in the embrace of death. His family and friends are deeply grieved, and sympathize not only with the whole people of the Commonwealth, but of a large number throughout the nation, with whom he has been in contact in the course of his public life. Though he will be missed.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[For the Sunday Journal.]

LOVE.

DEDICATED TO MISS HATTIE HAYS, SOMERVILLE, N.Y.

Silts creeling, alay peeping,

Ever creeping toward my heart,

Like a lovely rose-bud, coming

From the garden, to me.

Ever-faerred to you, during

On a sheet of snowy lawn,

Where a young beauty waked, is lying

At the early blust of dawn.

Whispering soft, scarcely breathing,

Found my heart young Cupid's writhing.

Then of this soul my brine! W. D. C.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—MR. Seward
TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE—BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The first volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence has been printed in a volume of nine hundred pages. It refers to our affairs with Great Britain, but does not complete the record. Another volume is to follow under this head.

This correspondence begins as far back as November 27, 1853, with a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, in regard to the Alexanders, who are already familiar to the public.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In May last Mr. Seward addressed the following letter to the American Minister in London:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

Sir: I thank you very sincerely for your despatch of the 13th of April, No. 619, which contains a full account of the proceedings which culminated in the departure of the Archduke Maximilian from Mexico, and my application to him for an imperial monopoly in Mexico. Every thinking observer must be fully satisfied, even without special evidence, that those who have been most active in the cause of Mexicans against the independence and freedom of their own country. Nevertheless, it will be fortunate for the future of Mexico and for the world that the facts connected with the history you have given me of the details of the conspiracy shall become generally known.

You have very clearly explained the motives and sentiments which have induced so many of the influential statesmen and authorities of Europe to favor the cause of Mexico, and to interest themselves into a jealousy of the advancement of the United States. Their great perplexity, however, is that they do not know what to do with this political anachronism. You very judiciously remark that the perplexity with which the American people continue to look at us, and the divided nature of the apparent sympathies of their influence in Mexico. But it is the same blindness of faction which led us to the same result. Only, we did not care us, and these, we may well believe, are doing their work. No appeal to the reason or the patriotism of the insurgents is held so long as the world is to be won over to their enterprise. The loyal people of the United States seem to have no need for new or increased sympathy, but the events of foreign origin can scarcely be expected to again draw our attention. When the imperialists of the confederacy have no other way to us to contemplate the situation, we do our duty faithfully, meet every emergency as it arises with prudence, firmness, and force, and then trust in God for a safe issue of the contest.

I am your obedient servant,

W. D. C. Seward.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

In April, 1854, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Adams:

I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of April 8, No. 615, with its contents, namely, a copy of articles of association for the formation of a mercantile company, whose object is to carry supplies from British ports to the insurgents, under a contract with the insurgent chief at Richmond. The project is a good one, and the preparations to effect it are sufficient to require your permission to depict it to our naval forces. These forces are now being vigorously augmented. The movement of our naval and military forces is likely to cause some new embarrassments to the schemes of these shameless Confederates.

I am desirous not to multiply unnecessary complaints to her Majesty's Government. Those which have already been presented are sufficient to show that the policy of the United States and the United States uncomfortable. Nevertheless, I do not think this new combination ought to allow us to be inactive without remonstrance.

It isлагrately consistent with the neutrality which her Majesty's government have proclaimed, and it is directly subversive of the policy of Great Britain and of the United States.

It obliges the United States, for purposes of self-defense, to impose restrictions upon trade with Great Britain and with her colonies. The improved blockade of the coast of South America, for example, will render the British blockade of the South American coast still more effective.

It is also a good example of the way in which the British and the United States are likely to cause some new embarrassments to the schemes of these shameless Confederates.

There is also an extended correspondence relating to the Chesapeake plan, the case of the Alexandra, and the question of blockade-running.

On the 8th of April, 1854, Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Seward that the British Government had been completely baffled in its honest effort to prevent a breach of neutrality in the case of the Alexandra. On the 22d of April Mr. Seward replied in a long letter containing the following passage:

THE FERDING CONCERNING FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Our civil war has endured for three years. It has necessarily brought up many irritating and perplexing questions between the two countries. I think it would be safe to say that no belligerent power, whose subjects committed so many injuries and provoked so many hostilities, could be more uncomfortable than Great Britain. I think it equally clear that no nation was ever more unwilling and more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward us. Your reference from this condition of things is that the rebellion must apply itself with the greatest possible energy to bring the civil war to a speedy and complete termination, and render it a question which must be of effect. In this respect its consequences are incalculable, if Europe is successful in its efforts to subdue us. Submitting to your discretion all questions of time, of form, and of language, the President expects you to remonstrate with her Majesty's government.

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